



Attorney Docket 209546-81208 (formerly 65961-0054)
U.S. Application No.: 10/608,730

*7/20
AFH*

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re application of: **David M. Cumming et al.** Confirmation No. **7694**
Application No.: **10/608,730** Group No.: **3612**
Filed: **June 27, 2003** Examiner: **D. Pedder**
For: **MULTIPLE MATERIAL BUMPER BEAM**

Commissioner for Patents
Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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Date: 2-8-2005

Juke Barber
Signature
Juke Barber

**RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF
UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.37**

Honorable Sir:

In response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief dated December 20, 2004 and the Office communication dated January 25, 2005, the Shortened Statutory Period for Response being extending to February 20, 2005 by the enclosed one-month Petition For Extension Of Time, a new Appeal Brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 is attached hereto.

It is believed that any additional fees due with respect to this paper have already been identified. However, if any additional fees are required in connection with the filing of this paper, permission is given to charge account number 50-3145 in the name of Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP.

Respectfully submitted,



SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Peter J. Rashid, Reg. No. 39,464
Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP
32270 Telegraph Road
Suite 225
Bingham Farms, MI 48025-2457

Dated: February 7, 2005

Customer No. 44200

Tel. No.: (248) 566-8508

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Date: 2-8-2005

Julie Barber
Signature
Julie Barber

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Honorable Sir:

This Appeal is taken from the Examiner's Final Rejection dated June 11, 2004 (Paper No./Mail Date 6042004) of Claims 1-10, 15, 16 and 21-23 in the above-identified application. The Notice of Appeal was timely filed on October 12, 2004. Submitted herewith are three additional copies of this Appeal Brief.

(1) Real Party In Interest

The Real Party In Interest is Magna International Inc.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

None.

(3) Status Of Claims

Claims 1-10, 15, 16 and 21-23 are pending in the application and are involved in this Appeal. Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Golze et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,779,592, hereinafter “Golze”), Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Carpenter (U.S. Patent No. 5,154,462, hereinafter “Carpenter”), Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Himsl (U.S. Patent No. 6,360,441, hereinafter “Himsl”), Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over any one of Golze, Carpenter, or Himsl in view of Stewart et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,000,738, hereinafter “Stewart”), Claim 4 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over any one of Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Glance (U.S. Patent No. 5,779,991, hereinafter “Glance”), Claim 5 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over any one of Golze, Carpenter or Himsl, Claims 8, 9, 10 and 15 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over any one of Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Sturrus (U.S. Patent No. 5,813,594, hereinafter “Sturrus”), and Claims 16, 21, 22 and 23 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze or Carpenter in view of Sturrus. No claims have been allowed. Claims 11-14 and 17-20 have been canceled.

(4) Status Of Amendments

The Advisory Action dated September 16, 2004 (Paper No. 9142004) indicates that the Amendment After Final Rejection filed August 30, 2004 amending the specification and drawings will be entered for purposes of Appeal.

(5) Summary Of Claimed Subject Matter

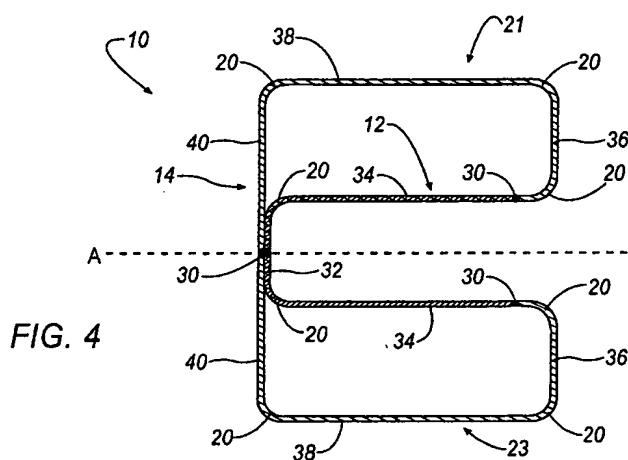
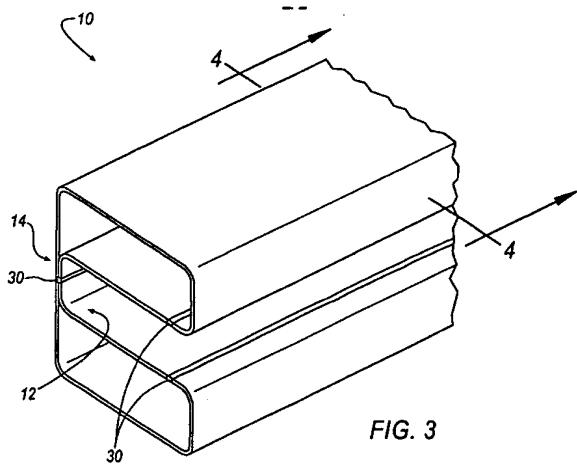
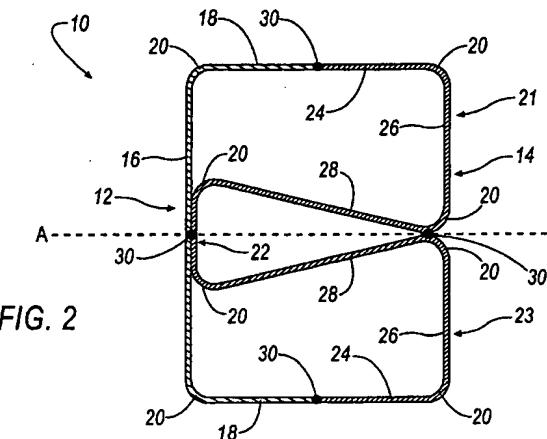
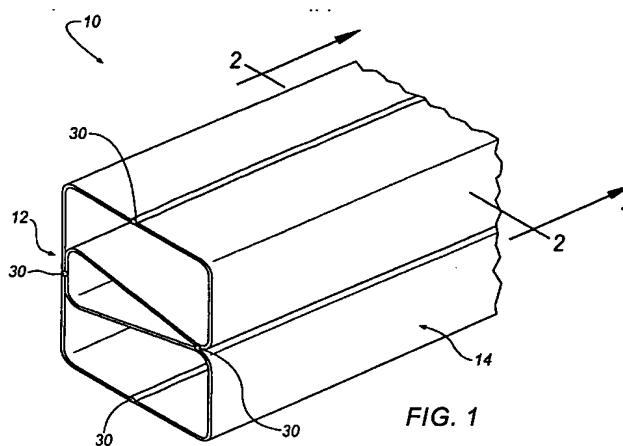
As described in the Background of the Invention, automotive designers are continually trying to balance the need for lightweight, fuel efficient automobiles with safety standards and regulations imposed by the government and insurance companies. One such automotive component subject to heavy regulation is bumper assemblies with regard to crash safety standards. The bumper assembly is traditionally comprised of a bumper beam made of a metallic material with the requisite strength to conform to governmental standards for low and high speed crashes. Often, the strong metallic beam is heavy and adds significant weight to the vehicle, thereby reducing fuel efficiency. There is a need in the automotive industry to develop a bumper assembly having a bumper beam with an increased strength to weight ratio by lowering the overall weight of the bumper assembly. The improved bumper assembly must still be strong enough to provide excellent performance in high speed and low speed crashes.

Furthermore, automotive manufacturers desire components that are affordable and easy to produce in a mass production operation. Traditional bumper assemblies are roll-formed, whereby a flat steel strip extends through a series of rollers to shape the steel into a desired form. Complex bumper beam designs, while providing the necessary strength to conform to safety standards, add to the time and cost of the manufacturing process. Thus, there is a need in the automotive industry to produce a bumper beam that provides strength adequate to conform to safety standards, lightweight to improve fuel efficiency and simple to manufacture.

The inventors of the present invention have recognized these and other problems associated with the traditional bumper beams described above. To this end, the inventors have developed a bumper beam that weighs less while maintaining high quality standards related to impact or crash testing.

Referring to Figures 1-4 of the specification and shown below, a bumper beam, generally referred at 10, is shown according to an embodiment of the invention. The bumper beam 10 is an elongated beam having a first portion 12 and a second portion 14. In one embodiment, the second portion 14 is fixedly attached to a vehicle (not shown) by traditional techniques, such as fasteners, bracket assemblies, or the like. The first portion 12 extends outwardly from the vehicle and is usually first to contact an external object (not shown)

during a crash. The positions of the first portion 12 and second portion 14 are merely illustrative. Alternatively, the second portion 14 may be attached to the vehicle while the first portion 12 extends outwardly from the vehicle. *See Paragraph [0011].*



One aspect of the invention is that the first portion 12 and the second portion 14 are made from materials having different material properties. By way of example, the first portion 12 can be made from a first material that is generally higher strength (tensile strength or yield strength) than the second portion 14 made from a second material. It has been found that forming the first portion 12 with the first material having a greater strength enables the bumper beam 10 to greater withstand the forces generated on the bumper beam 10 during a

crash, as compared to a bumper beam made of a single material having a lesser strength than the first material. Although the second portion 14 is made from the second material having a lesser strength (tensile strength or yield strength) than the first material, the second material may weigh less or the same as the first material. It has been found that the combination of the higher strength first material and the lighter or equal weight second material provides a bumper beam 10 with an increased or higher strength to weight ratio, as compared with traditional bumper assemblies made of a single material. The increased strength to weight ratio provides a bumper beam that conforms to governmental standards regarding high and low speed crashes, while also improving fuel efficiency of the vehicle. As a further example, the second material of the second portion 14 may be of generally higher strength (tensile strength or yield strength) than the first material of the first portion 12, while the first material weighs less than or equal to the second material. Any combination of materials having different material properties that results in an increased or higher strength to weight ratio of the bumper beam is contemplated by the present invention. *See Paragraph [0012].*

As shown in Figure 5 of the specification and shown below, the first material can be of a different gauge than the second material. For example, the first material of the first portion 12 can have a lesser thickness than the second material of the second portion 14 because the first material comprises a higher strength material than the second material. In contrast, if the second material has a higher strength than the first material, then the second material may have a lesser thickness than the first material. *See Paragraph [0013].*

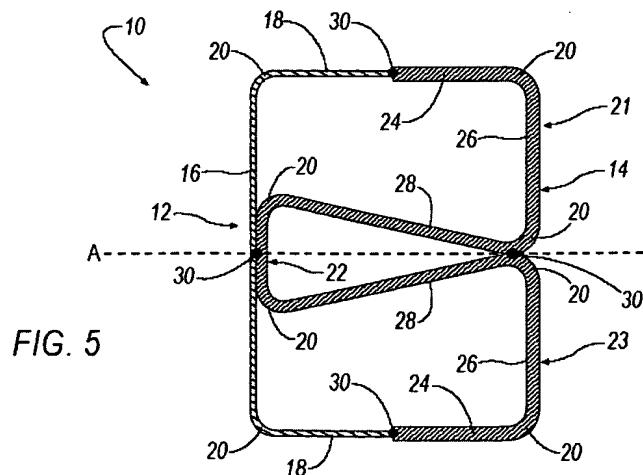


FIG. 5

Another aspect of the invention is that the first portion 12 and the second portion 14 are fixedly attached to each other at one or more locations, indicated at 30. In the embodiments shown in Figures 1, 2 and 5 above, the end of each of the legs 18 of the first portion 12 and at the end of each of the legs 24 of the second portion 14 abut each other and are fixedly attached together, such as by welding or the like, in what commonly is known as a butt joint weld. In addition, the connecting segment 22 is also welded to the back 16 of the first portion 12 at a location 30 along the longitudinal axis, A, of the bumper beam 10. Finally, the bending portions 20 formed between the back 26 and the legs 28 are welded to each other along the longitudinal axis, A, of the bumper beam 10. As can be seen in Figure 2, the bumper beam 10 is generally mirror symmetric with respect to the longitudinal axis, A. As a result, the location 30 at which the back 16 is welded to the connecting section 22 and the location 30 at which the bending portions 20 formed between the back 26 and the legs 28 are welded lie along a midpoint between the legs 18 of the first portion 12. *See Figures 1, 2 and 5; Paragraph [0020]. (Emphasis Added.)*

In the embodiment shown in Figures 3 and 4 above, the end of each of the legs 34 of the first portion 12 and the end of each of the legs 36 of the second portion abut each other and are welded together in what commonly is known as a butt joint weld. Further, the back 32 of the first portion 12 is welded to the legs 40 of the second portion 14 along the axis, A, of the bumper beam 10. *See Figures 3 and 4; Paragraph [0021]. (Emphasis Added.)*

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

- A. Are Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 unpatentable under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Golze?
- B. Are Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 unpatentable under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Carpenter?
- C. Are Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 unpatentable under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Himsl (U.S. Patent No. 6,360,441, hereinafter “Himsl”)?
- D. Is Claim 3 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Stewart?
- E. Is Claim 4 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Glance?

F. Is Claim 5 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl?

G. Are Claims 8, 9, 10 and 15 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Sturrus?

H. Are Claims 16, 21, 22 and 23 unpatentable under 35 USC §103(a) over Golze or Carpenter in view of Sturrus?

(7) Argument

A. Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 Are Not Anticipated By Golze

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-2 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Golze. Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that these claims are not anticipated in view of the cited prior art for several reasons.

Independent Claim 1 specifies, *inter alia*, a bumper beam comprising a first portion comprising a first material having a first end and a second end; and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting the first end of the first portion and a second end abutting the second end of the first portion, wherein the first material has different material properties than the second material.

In Paragraph 4 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 stating:

“Claims 1-2, 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Golze et al....Each of the above references shows ends abutted or joined as the claims are open ended as to the exact location of ‘end’.”

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 are not anticipated the cited prior art.

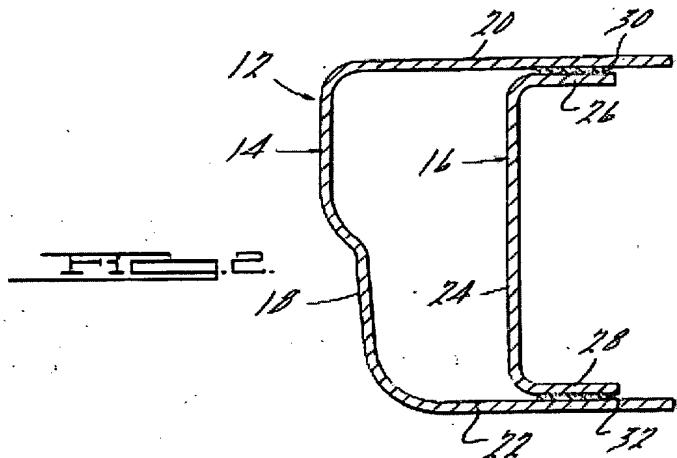
First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application. According to *MPEP §707.07(g)*,

“Where a major technical rejection is proper, it should be stated with a full development of reasons rather than by a mere conclusion coupled with some stereotyped expression.”

In the present application, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by stating a mere conclusion that these claims are anticipated by the cited prior art without a full development of reasons.

Second, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. *See MPEP §2131*. There is no mention whatsoever in Golze of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end and a second end, and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

As shown in Figure 2 below, Golze discloses a front bumper 12 including a C-shaped outer member 14 having a vertical portion 18 and substantially horizontal, spaced apart arms 20, 22. The bumper 12 also includes a C-shaped inner member 16 made of aluminum alloy having a substantially vertical portion 24 and substantially horizontal, spaced apart arms 26, 28. The outer member 14 and the inner member 16 are joined together by an adhesive layer 30 between the upper horizontal arms 20, 26, and an adhesive layer 32 between the lower arms 22, 28.



Golze (Figure 2)

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the ends of the outer and inner members 14, 16 of Golze do not abut each other, but rather overlap each other. Thus, Golze is not identical to the claimed invention.

Third, in Paragraph 6 of the final Office action, the Examiner asserts that Golze discloses ends abutted or joined because the claims are open ended as to the exact location of "end." Appellant respectfully disagrees with this assertion.

It is appropriate to compare the meaning of terms given in technical dictionaries in order to ascertain the accepted meaning of a term in the art. Further, a term may not be given a meaning repugnant to its usual meaning. *See MPEP §2173.05(a)*. By definition, the term “end” is defined as “the extreme or last part lengthwise; the terminal unit of something spatial that is marked off by units.” *See Appendix A attached hereto*. Thus, the specification and drawings do not use a definition of the term “end” that is a different than its ordinary meaning and the Examiner’s assertion is misplaced.

In addition, the definition of the term “abut” is defined as “to touch along a border or with a projecting part.” *See Appendix B attached hereto*. As shown in Figures 1-5, the end of the first portion 12 abuts the end of the second portion 14 in what is commonly known in the welding art as a butt joint weld. According to its ordinary meaning, a butt joint weld is “an assembly in which the two pieces joined are in the same plane with the edge of one piece touching the edge of the other. *See Appendix C attached hereto*. The butt joint weld is shown consistently throughout the drawings. In addition, according to hyperdictionary.com, one of the definitions of the word “butt” is defined as to “place end to end without overlapping” and is synonymous with the word “abut.” *See Appendix D attached hereto*. Appellant asserts that the specification and drawings do not use a definition of the term “abut” that is a different than its ordinary meaning. In other words, the term “abut” is mutually exclusive of the term “overlap.” Thus, at least the feature of a first portion having a first end and a second end, and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1, defines patentable subject matter.

In view of the foregoing, Claim 1 is allowable over the applied art. Claims 2, 6 and 7, which depend from Claim 1, are likewise allowable over the applied art. Thus, the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Golze should be reversed.

B. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 Are Not Anticipated By Carpenter

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-3 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Carpenter. Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that these claims are not anticipated in view of the cited prior art.

In Paragraph 5 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 stating:

“Claims 1-3, 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Carpenter....Each of the above references shows ends abutted or joined as the claims are open ended as to the exact location of ‘end’.”

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 are not anticipated the cited prior art.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has again conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application. According to *MPEP §707.07(g)*,

“Where a major technical rejection is proper, it should be stated with a full development of reasons rather than by a mere conclusion coupled with some stereotyped expression.”

In the present application, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by stating a mere conclusion that these claims are anticipated by the cited prior art without a full development of reasons.

Second, similar to Golze, there is no mention whatsoever in Carpenter of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end and a second end, and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

Carpenter discloses a bumper beam including a cross member 16 attached to frame rails 12 and a bumper facebar 22 made from a different material. As shown in Figures 3 and 4 below, the cross member 16 is attached to the bumper facebar 22 by applying an adhesive 28 to one of a first edge portion 18 of the cross member 16 and a second edge portion 24 of the bumper facebar 22.

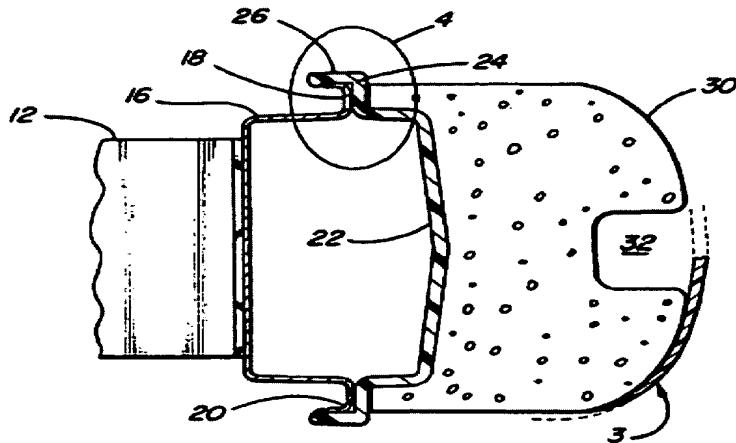


Fig-3

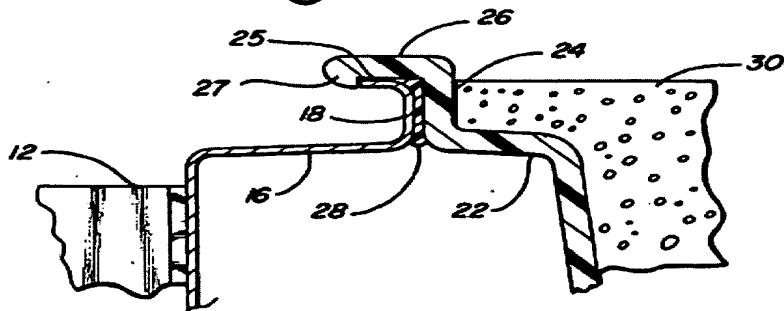


Fig-4

Carpenter (Figures 3 and 4)

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the ends of the cross member 16 and the bumper facebar 22 of Carpenter do not abut each other, but rather overlap each other. Thus, Carpenter is not identical to the claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Claim 1 is allowable over the applied art. Claims 2, 3, 6 and 7, which depend from Claim 1, are likewise allowable over the applied art. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Carpenter should be reversed.

C. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 Are Not Anticipated By HimsI

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-3 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over HimsI. Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that these claims are not anticipated in view of the cited prior art.

In Paragraph 6 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 stating:

“Claims 1-3, 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Himsl et al....Each of the above references shows ends abutted or joined as the claims are open ended as to the exact location of ‘end’.”

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 are not anticipated the cited prior art.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has again conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application. According to *MPEP §707.07(g)*,

“Where a major technical rejection is proper, it should be stated with a full development of reasons rather than by a mere conclusion coupled with some stereotyped expression.”

In the present application, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by stating a mere conclusion that these claims are anticipated by the cited prior art without a full development of reasons.

Second, similar to Golze and Carpenter, there is no mention whatsoever in Himsl of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end and a second end, and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

In one embodiment shown below, Himsl discloses a bumper beam assembly 10 including a bumper beam member 12 affixed to a bumper beam structure 14.

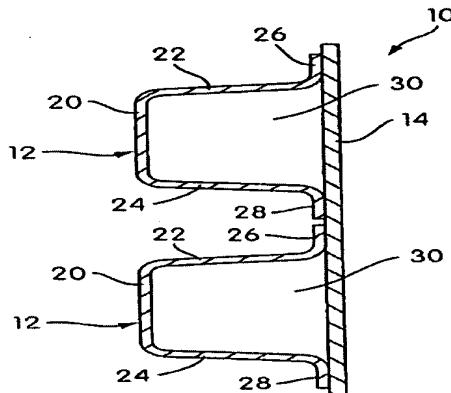


FIG. 5
Himsl (Figure 5)

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the ends of the bumper beam member 12 and the bumper beam structure 14 do not abut each other, but rather overlap each other. Thus, Himsl is not identical to the claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Claim 1 is allowable over the applied art. Claims 2, 3, 6 and 7, which depend from Claim 1, are likewise allowable over the applied art. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Himsl should be reversed.

D. Claim 3 Is Not Obvious In View Of Golze, Carpenter, Himsl And Stewart

The Examiner rejected Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Stewart.

In Paragraph 9 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claim 3 stating:

"It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide in any reference above different thicknesses in various portions of the bumper as taught by Stewart et al. for reinforcement under load to resist same."

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claim 3 is not obvious in view of the cited prior art.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has again conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application. According to *MPEP §707.07(j)*,

"[a]fter indicating that the rejection is under 35 U.S.C. 103, the examiner should set forth in the Office action:

(A) the relevant teachings of the prior art relied upon, preferably with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) where appropriate,

(B) the difference or differences in the claim over the applied reference(s),

(C) the proposed modification of the applied reference(s) necessary to arrive at the claimed subject matter, and

(D) an explanation why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to make the proposed modification.

The initial burden is on the examiner to provide some suggestion of the

desirability of doing what the inventor has done. ‘To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.’ *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).”

In the present application, the Examiner rejected Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) without setting forth the relevant teachings of the prior art relied upon, and preferably with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s).

Second, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. According to MPEP §2143, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 173 USPQ 560, 562 (CCPA 1972). Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Finally, the applied reference must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Further, the fact that the claimed invention is within the capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art is not sufficient by itself to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). Further, it is well established that even if all elements of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, the claimed invention taken as a whole cannot be said to be obvious without some reason given in the prior art why one of ordinary skill would have been prompted to combine the teachings of the prior art to arrive at the claimed invention. *In Re Regal*, 188 U.S.P.Q. 136,139 n.6 (C.C.P.A. 1975).

Stewart discloses a force-absorbing vehicle bumper wall structure 10 including an outer wall 20, and an inner wall 22. The walls 20, 22 are connected together by four connector walls 24, 26 28 and 30. As shown in Figure 3 below, the connector walls 24, 30

include first wall sections 32 and second wall sections 34. Each connector wall 26, 28 has a lesser wall thickness than each connector wall 24, 30.

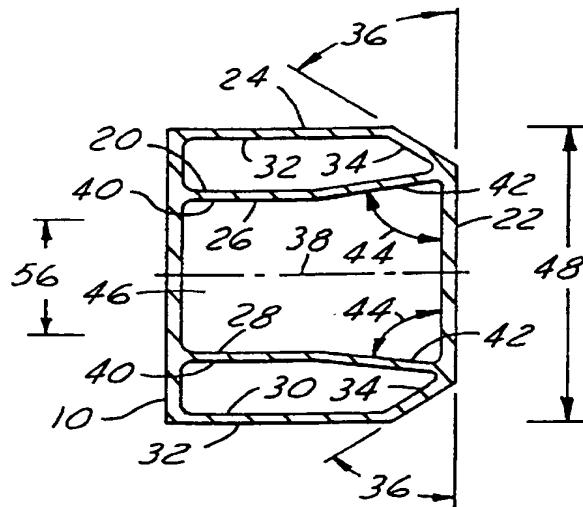


FIG. 3

Stewart (Figure 3)

Claim 3 depends from Claim 1. It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facia* case of obviousness because the combination of Golze, Carpenter, Himsl or Stewart does not disclose all the claim limitations. As mentioned above, there is no mention in Golze, Carpenter or Himsl of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end and a second end, and a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1. It is respectfully submitted that there is no mention in Stewart of at least this feature. Thus, Stewart adds nothing to overcome this shortcoming in Golze, Carpenter or Himsl, and the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facia* case of obviousness.

For at least this reason, Claim 3 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

E. Claim 4 Is Not Obvious In View Of Golze, Carpenter, Himsl And Glance

The Examiner rejected Claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Glance.

In Paragraph 10 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claim 4 stating:

“It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide in any references above Martensitic steel as taught by Glance as a known material for this environment.”

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claim 4 is not obvious in view of the cited prior art.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has again conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application because the Examiner does not set forth the relevant teachings of the prior art relied upon, and preferably with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) in accordance with MPEP §707.07(j).

Second, Glance does not teach or suggest the use of Martensitic steel, as asserted by the Examiner. To the contrary, Glance teaches the use of a body member 12 that is blow molded in one piece of a resilient thermoplastic material, such as high density polyethylene, polypropylene, thermoplastic rubber, olefin resin, or urethane: *See col. 2, lines 38-42.*

In addition, it would not be a matter of design choice to use Martensitic steel for the first material of the first portion. As stated in the specification, one aspect of the invention is that the first portion 12 is made from a first material that is generally higher strength (tensile strength or yield strength) than the second material of the second portion 14. It has been found that forming the first portion 12 with the first material having a greater strength enables the bumper beam 10 to greater withstand the forces generated on the bumper beam 10 during a crash. *See Paragraph [0012].*

Third, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because there is no mention whatsoever in Golze, Carpenter, Himsl or Glance of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facia* case of obviousness because the combination of Golze, Carpenter,

Himsl and Glance does not disclose all the claim limitations, as recited in Claim 4, which depends from Claim 1.

For at least this reason, Claim 4 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

F. Claim 5 Is Not Obvious In View Of Golze, Carpenter or Himsl

The Examiner rejected Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl.

In Paragraph 11 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claim 5 stating:

"It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide in any one of the references above a known commercially available material, as admitted by applicant, for its inherent properties."

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claim 5 is not obvious in view of the cited prior art.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has again conducted a piecemeal examination of the present application because the Examiner merely states a conclusion and does not set forth the relevant teachings of the prior art relied upon, and preferably with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) in accordance with *MPEP* §707.07(j).

Second, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Claim 5 depends from Claim 1. As mentioned above, there is no mention in Golze, Carpenter or Himsl of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because Golze, Carpenter, or Himsl does not disclose all the claim limitations, as recited in Claim 5.

For at least this reason, Claim 5 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination.

In addition, there is no mention in Golze, Carpenter or Himsl of at least the feature of a second material comprising a dual-phase, multiphase, complex-phase or transformation induced plasticity steel. Thus, the Examiner again fails to establish a *prima facia* case of obviousness because Golze, Carpenter, or Himsl does not disclose all the claim limitations, as recited in Claim 5.

For at least this additional reason, Claim 5 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

G. Claims 8-10 and 15 Are Not Obvious In View Of Golze, Carpenter, Himsl And Sturrus

The Examiner rejected Claims 8-10 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Golze, Carpenter or Himsl in view of Sturrus.

In Paragraph 12 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claims 8-10 and 15 stating:

"It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide in any one of the references above a double C-shaped section within another C-shaped section as taught by Sturrus in figure 14 in order to strengthen the beam.

As to claim 9, Sturrus has connecting segment at 3.

As to claim 10, the legs are generally orthogonal."

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claims 8-10 and 15 are not obvious in view of the cited prior art.

Sturrus is directed to an apparatus for forming an end bumper in a vehicle that is formed from a single sheet of high-tensile strength steel roll-formed to provide two side-by-side tubular sections. In Figure 14 below, Sturrus discloses a W-shaped or double hat shaped bumper having openings 4, 5 covered by a steel plate member 6 welded to the outer legs 7, 8 of sections 1, 2 and to the web 3.

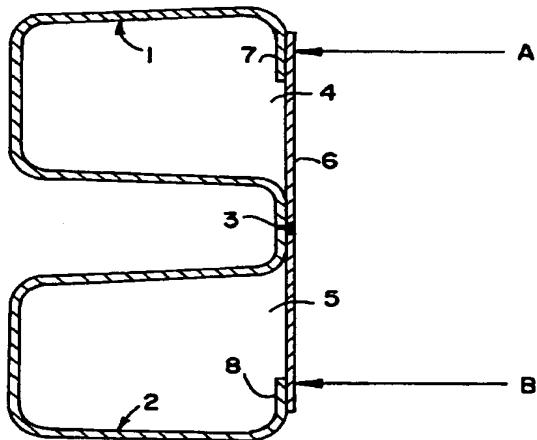


FIG. 14
PRIOR ART

Claims 8-10 and 15 depend from Claim 1. As mentioned above, there is no mention in Carpenter or Himsl of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, as recited in Claim 1.

Unlike the claimed invention, the steel plate member 6 overlaps the outer legs 7, 8. It is respectfully submitted that there is no mention in Sturrus of at least the feature of a first portion having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion. Thus, Sturrus adds nothing to overcome the shortcomings of Carpenter and Himsl. Because the combination of the cited references does not teach all the claim limitations, as recited in Claim 1, the Office action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *See MPEP §2143.*

For at least this reason, Claims 8-10 and 15 are allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination.

In addition, dependent Claim 15 specifies the feature of a connecting segment that is fixedly attached to the back of the first portion, as recited in Claim 9. There is no mention of at least this feature in the applied art, and the rejection of Claim 15 is not specifically mentioned by the Examiner in the final Office action.

For at least this additional reason, Claims 8-10 and 15 are allowable over the applied

art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claims 8-10 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

H. Claims 16 And 21-23 Are Not Obvious In View Of Golze, Carpenter And Sturrus

The Examiner rejected Claims 16 and 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Golze or Carpenter in view of Sturrus.

In Paragraph 13 of the final Office action dated June 11, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claims 16 and 21-23 stating:

"It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide in any one of the references above a double C-shaped section within another C-shaped section as taught by Sturrus in figure 14 in order to strengthen the beam."

Appellant respectfully traverses this rejection, and submits that Claims 16 and 21-23 are not obvious in view of the cited prior art.

There is no mention whatsoever in Sturrus of a first portion (12) having a generally C-shaped cross-section and comprising a first material, and a second portion (14) comprising a second material and including two generally C-shaped sections (21, 23), each C-shaped section having two legs (24, 28) and a back (26) positioned between the two legs, the second portion further including a connecting segment (22) positioned between said two generally C-shaped sections, as recited in Claim 16. *See Figures 1 and 2.* Golze and Carpenter add nothing to overcome this shortcoming in Sturrus. Thus, the combination of Golze, Carpenter and Sturrus does not teach all the claim limitations of Claim 16, and the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *See MPEP §2143.*

For at least this reason, Claim 16 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

In addition, there is no mention whatsoever in Sturrus of a first portion (12) having a generally C-shaped cross-section and comprising a first material, and a second portion (14) comprising a second material and including two generally C-shaped sections (21, 23) integrally joined to each other, each C-shaped section having two legs (36, 40) and a back

(38) positioned between the two legs, wherein one of the two legs (36, 40) of one of the two generally C-shaped sections (21, 23) is integral with one of the two legs (36, 40) of the other one of the two generally C-shaped sections (21, 23) to form one extended segment between each C-shaped section (21, 23), as recited in Claim 21. *See Figures 3 and 4.* Golze and Carpenter add nothing to overcome this shortcoming in Sturrus. Thus, the combination of Golze, Carpenter and Sturrus does not teach all the claim limitations of Claim 21, and the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *See MPEP §2143.*

For at least this reason, Claim 21 is allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Claims 22 and 23, which depend from Claim 21, are likewise allowable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Thus, the Examiner's rejection of Claims 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the applied art should be reversed.

In view of the foregoing, Appellant respectfully submits that Claims 1-10, 15, 16 and 21-23 are patentable over the applied art, taken singly or in combination. Therefore, the Board is respectfully requested to reverse the Examiner's decision.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 7, 2005

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SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Peter J. Rashid, Reg. No. 39,464
Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP
32270 Telegraph Road
Suite 225
Bingham Farms, MI 48025-2457

Claims Appendix

1. A bumper beam, comprising:
 - a first portion comprising a first material having a first end and a second end; and
 - a second portion comprising a second material having a first end abutting said first end of said first portion and a second end abutting said second end of said first portion, wherein said first material has different material properties than said second material.
2. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said first material has a generally higher strength than said second material.
3. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said first material has a different thickness than said second material.
4. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said first material comprises martensitic steel.
5. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said second material comprises dual-phase, multiphase, complex-phase or transformation induced plasticity steel.
6. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said first and second ends of said first portion and said first and second ends of said second portion are fixedly attached to each other.
7. A bumper beam according to Claim 1, wherein said first portion has a generally C-shaped cross-section having a back and two legs extending orthogonally therefrom.
8. A bumper beam according to Claim 7, wherein said second portion includes two generally C-shaped sections, each C-shaped section having two legs and a back positioned between said two legs.

9. A bumper beam according to claim 8, wherein said second portion further includes a connecting segment positioned between said two generally C-shaped sections.

10. A bumper beam according to Claim 8, wherein at least one of said two legs of one of said two generally C-shaped sections extends generally orthogonal with respect to said back.

Claims 11-14 (Canceled).

15. A bumper beam according to Claim 9, wherein said connecting segment is fixedly attached to said back of said first portion.

16. A bumper beam, comprising:

a first portion having a generally C-shaped cross-section and comprising a first material, said first portion including a back and two legs extending orthogonally therefrom; and

a second portion comprising a second material, said second portion includes two generally C-shaped sections, each C-shaped section having two legs and a back positioned between said two legs, wherein said second portion further includes a connecting segment positioned between said two generally C-shaped sections,

wherein said first portion is attached to said second portion, and

wherein said first material of said first portion has a different material property than said second material of said second portion.

Claims 17-20 (Canceled).

21. A bumper beam according to Claim 16, wherein one leg of said first portion includes a first end and the other leg of said first portion includes a second end, and wherein said one of said legs of said second portion includes a first end abutting said first end of said first portion, and wherein another one of said legs of said second portion includes a second end abutting said second end of said first portion.

22. A bumper beam, comprising:

a first portion having a generally C-shaped cross-section and comprising a first material, said first portion including a back and two legs extending orthogonally therefrom; and

a second portion comprising a second material, said second portion includes two generally C-shaped sections integrally joined to each other, each C-shaped section having two legs and a back positioned between said two legs, wherein one of said two legs of one of the two generally C-shaped sections is integral with one of said two legs of the other one of the two generally C-shaped sections to form one extended segment between each C-shaped section,

wherein said first portion is attached to said second portion, and

wherein said first material of said first portion has a different material property than said second material of said second portion.

23. A bumper beam according to Claim 22, wherein one leg of said first portion includes a first end and the other leg of said first portion includes a second end, and wherein said one of said legs of said second portion includes a first end abutting said first end of said first portion, and wherein another one of said legs of said second portion includes a second end abutting said second end of said first portion.

Appendix A

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To select an entry, click on it. For more results, [click here](#).

Thesaurus

end [1, noun] **end** [2, verb] **end** [3, adjective] **end** [4, transitive verb] **end** [5, verb] **end** [6, noun] **end** [7, noun] **end** [8, noun] **end** [9, noun] **end** [10, noun]

Main Entry: **1 end**

Pronunciation: 'end

Function: *noun*

Etymology: Middle English *ende*, from Old English; akin to Old High German *enti* *end*, Latin *ante* before, Greek *anti* against

1 a : the part of an area that lies at the boundary b (1) : a point that marks the extent of something (2) : the point where something ceases to exist <world without *end*> c : the extreme or last part lengthwise : **TIP** d : the terminal unit of something spatial that is marked off by units e : a player stationed at the extremity of a line (as in football)

2 a : cessation of a course of action, pursuit, or activity b : **DEATH, DESTRUCTION** c (1) : the ultimate state (2) : **RESULT, ISSUE**

3 : something incomplete, fragmentary, or undersized : **REMNANT**

4 a : an outcome worked toward : **PURPOSE** <the *end* of poetry is to be poetry -- R. P. Warren> b : the object by virtue of or for the sake of which an event takes place

5 a : a share in an undertaking <kept your *end* up> b : a particular operation or aspect of an undertaking or organization <the sales *end* of the business>

6 : something that is extreme : **ULTIMATE** -- used with *the*

7 : a period of action or turn in any of various sports events (as archery or lawn bowling)

synonym see **INTENTION**

- **end** **ed** /'en-əd/ **adjective**

- **in the end** : **AFTER ALL, ULTIMATELY**

- **no end** : **EXCEEDINGLY**

- **on end** : without a stop or letup <it rained for days *on*

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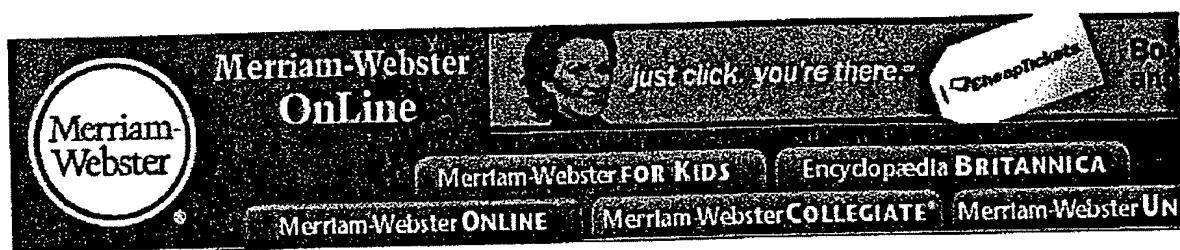
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Appendix B

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Thesaurus

One entry found for **abut**.

Main Entry: **abut**

Pronunciation: *ə-'bət*

Function: *verb*

Inflected Form(s): **abutted; abutting**

Etymology: Middle English *abuten*, partly from Old French *aboter* to border on, from *a-* (from Latin *ad-*) + *butō* blow, end, from *boter* to strike; partly from Old French *abuter* to come to an end, from *a-* + *but* end, aim -- more at

*<SUP>1*butt, *<SUP>4*butt

intransitive senses

1 : to touch along a border or with a projecting part *<land abuts on the road>*

2 a : to terminate at a point of contact b : to lean for support
transitive senses

1 : to border on

2 : to cause to abut

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Appendix C

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Member of American Welding Society

and

Carl H. Turnquist
Career Education Consultant
Member of American Welding Society

and

William A. Bowditch
Career Education Consultant
Life Member of American Welding Society

and

Kevin E. Bowditch
Hughes Aircraft Company
Industrial Products Division
Assembly and Test Products
Carlsbad, California
Member of American Welding Society

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CP

penetration and a smooth inside surface.

BACK-STEP WELDING: Welding small sections of a joint in a direction opposite the progression of the weld as a whole.

BACKWARD WELDING: See BACKHAND WELDING.

BASE METAL: Metal to be welded, cut, or brazed.

BAUXITE: Ore from which aluminum is obtained. Consists mostly of hydrated alumina ($Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$).

BEAD: Appearance of the finished weld; the metal added in welding.

BEVEL: Angling the metal edge where welding is to take place.

BLACK LIGHT: Light waves below the visible range of violet light. The wavelength reacts with certain dyes causing the dyes to fluoresce in a color range visible to the eye.

BLASTING: Method of cleaning or surface roughening by projecting a stream of sharp angular abrasives against the material.

BLOWHOLE: See preferred term POROSITY.

BLOWPIPE: Another name for an oxyfuel gas torch.

BODY: Main structural part of a regulator.

BOND LINE: Junction between the thermal spray deposit and the base metal.

BRAZE WELDING: Making an adhesion groove, fillet, or plug connection above 840 °F (450 °C). The metal is not distributed by capillary action.

BRAZEMENT: Assembly joined by brazing.

BRAZING: Making an adhesion connection with a minimum of alloy which melts above 840 °F (450 °C) and which flows by capillary action between close fitting parts.

BRIESEL HARDNESS: Accurate measure of hardness of metal made with an instrument. Measurement is made as a hard steel ball is pressed into the smooth surface at standard conditions.

BRITTLENESS: Quality of a material which causes it to develop cracks with little bending (deformation) of the material.

BRONZE WELDING: See BRAZE WELDING.

BUILDDUP: Amount of a weld face extended above surface of joined metals.

BURNING: See FLAME CUTTING.

BUTT JOINT: Assembly in which the two pieces joined are in the same plane with the edge of one piece touching the edge of the other.

BUTTERING: Surfacing layer on the face of a groove weld. Usually as a transition layer when welding dissimilar metals.

BUTTON: Part of a weld torn out in destructive testing of a spot, seam, or projection welding.

C

CABLE: See LEAD.

CAPILLARY ACTION: Property of a liquid to move

into small spaces if it has the ability to "wet" these surfaces.

CARBON: Element which, when combined with iron, forms various kinds of steel. In solid form, it is used as an electrode for arc welding. As a mold, it will hold weld metal. Motor brushes are made from carbon.

CARBURIZING: See CASEHARDENING.

CASEHARDENING: Adding carbon to the surface of a mild steel object and heat treating it to produce a hard surface.

CASTINGS: Metallic forms which are produced by pouring molten metal into a shaped container or cavity called a mold.

CAST-WELD ASSEMBLY: Cast parts fixed in an assembly by welding.

CATHODE: Electrical term for negative terminal.

CELSIUS: Temperature scale in SI metric.

CEMENTITE: Compound also known as Iron Carbide, Fe_3C . It contains 6.67 percent carbon.

CHAMFER: See preferred term BEVEL.

CHARPY: Impact testing machine which strikes the specimen with a swinging hammer. The specimen is placed against an anvil with supports 40 mm apart.

CHMICAL FLUX CUTTING (FOC): Oxyfuel gas cutting process which uses a chemical flux to help in cutting certain materials.

CHILL: Cool rapidly.

CHLORINATION: Passing of dry chlorine gas through molten aluminum alloys to remove trapped oxides and dissolved gases.

CIRCUIT: Path of electron flow from the source through components and connections back to its source.

CLADDING: Somewhat thick layer of material applied on a surface to improve resistance to corrosion or other agents which tend to wear away the metal.

CLEARANCE: Gap or space between adjoining mating surfaces.

COATED ELECTRODE: See COVERED ELECTRODE.

COATING: A relatively thin layer of material applied to a surface to prevent corrosion, wear, or temperature scaling.

COHESION: Sticking together through attractive molecules.

COLD WELDING (CW): Use of high pressure and outside heat to force metal parts to fuse.

COLD WORK: Metal part on which a permanent strain has been placed by an outside force when the metal is below its recrystallization temperature.

COLD WORKING: Bending (deforming) metal at a temperature lower than its recrystallization temperature.

COMBINED STRESSES: Stress type more powerful than simple tension, compression, or shear.

Appendix D

butt - Definition by HyperDictionary.com

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Search Dictionary:

butt

Pronunciation: but

WordNet Dictionary

Definition:

1. [n] thick end of the handle
2. [n] the small unused part of something (especially the end of a cigarette that is left after smoking)
3. [n] a large cask (especially one holding a volume equivalent to 2 hogsheads or 126 gallons)
4. [n] a joint made by fastening ends together without overlapping
5. [n] finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking
6. [n] sports equipment consisting of an object set up for a marksman or archer to aim at
7. [n] the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on
8. [n] a victim of ridicule or pranks
9. [v] to strike, thrust or shove against, often with head or horns; "He butted his sister out of the way."
10. [v] lie adjacent to another or share a boundary; "Canada adjoins the U.S.;" "England marches with Scotland"
11. [v] place end to end without overlapping; "The frames must be butted at the joints"

Synonyms:

abut, adjoin, arse, ass, backside, behind, border, bottom, bum, buns, bunt, butt end, butt joint, butt on, buttocks, can, cigaret, cigarette, coffin nail, derriere, edge, fag, fanny, fundament, goat, hind end, hindquarters, keister, laughingstock, march, nates, posterior, prat, rear, rear end, rump, seat, stern, stooge, stub, tail, tail end, target, tooshie, tush

See Also:

April fool, barrel, body, body part, bump into, butt against, butt weld, cask, cigar butt, cigarette butt, clay pigeon, contact, cubeb, cubeb cigarette, dupe, filter-tipped cigarette, fish joint, jar against, joint, knock against, lay, marijuana cigarette, meet, neighbor, neighbour, part, place, portion, pose, position, put, reefer, rifle butt, roach, roll of tobacco, run into, set, smoke, spliff, sporting goods, sports equipment, stick, stock, strike, torso, touch, trunk, victim, water butt

Webster's 1913 Dictionary

Definition:

1. *\Butt\.* But *\But*, n. [F. but butt, aim (cf. butte knoll), or bout, OF. bot, end, extremity, fr. boter, buter, to push, butt, strike, P. bouter; of German origin; cf. OHG. bi=olzan, akin to E. beat. See *{Beat}*, v. t.]
1. A limit; a bound; a goal; the extreme bound; the end.

Here is my journey's end, here my butt And very sea
mark of my utmost sail. --Shak.

Note: As applied to land, the word is nearly synonymous with *mete*, and signifies properly the end line or boundary, the abuttal.

2. The thicker end of anything. See *{But}*.
3. A mark to be shot at; a target. --Sir W. Scott.

The groom his fellow groom at butts defies, And
bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. --Dryden.

4. A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed; as, the butt of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my butt, which I
thought very smart. --Addison.

5. A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an

butt - Definition by HyperDictionary.com

Page 2 of 4

animal; as, the butt of a ram.

6. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer butt, John shows the
chalk on Robert's coat. --Prior.

7. A piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field.

The hay was growing upon headlands and butts in
cornfields. --Burrill.

8. (Mech.)

- (a) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering; -- also called (butt joint).
- (b) The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib.
- (c) The portion of a half-coupling fastened to the end of a hose.

9. (Shipbuilding) The joint where two planks in a stave
meet.

10. (Carp.) A kind of hinge used in hanging doors, etc.; --
so named because fastened on the edge of the door, which
butts against the casing, instead of on its face, like
the strap hinge; also called (butt hinge).

11. (Leather Trade) The thickest and stoutest part of tanned
exhides, used for soles of boots, harness, trunks.

12. The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the
targets in rifle practice.

(Butt chain) (Saddlery), a short chain attached to the end of
a tug.

(Butt end). The thicker end of anything. See (Butt end), under
2d (But).

Amen; and make me die a good old man! That's the
butt end of a mother's blessing. --Shak.

(A butt's length), the ordinary distance from the place of
shooting to the butt, or mark.

(Butts and bounds) (Conveyancing), abutments and boundaries.
In lands of the ordinary rectangular shape, butts are the
lines at the ends (F. bouts), and bounds are those on the
sides, or sidings, as they were formerly termed.
--Burrill.

(Bead and butt). See under (Bead).

(Butt and butt). joining end to end without overlapping, as
planks.

(Butt weld) (Mech.), a butt joint, made by welding together
the flat ends, or edges, of a piece of iron or steel, or
of separate pieces, without having them overlap. See
(Weld).

(Full butt), headfirst with full force. [Colloq.] "The
corporal . . . ran full butt at the lieutenant."
--Marryat.

2. \Butt\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. (Butted); p. pr. & vb. n.

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(Butting).] [OE. butten, OF. bouter to push, F. bouter. See (Butt) an end, and cf. (Boutade).]

1. To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to terminate; to be bounded; to abut. [Written also (but).]

And Barnsdale there doth butt on Don's well-watered
ground. --Drayton.

2. To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head forward, as an ox or a ram. [See (Butt), n.]

A snow-white steer before thine altar led, Butts
with his threatening brows. --Dryden.

3. \Butt\, v. t.
To strike by thrusting the head against; to strike with the head.

Two harmless lambs are butting one the other. --Sir H. Wotton.

4. \Butt\, n. [F. botte, boute, LL. butta. Cf. (Bottle) a hollow vessel.]
A large cask or vessel for wine or beer. It contains two hogsheads.

Note: A wine butt contains 126 wine gallons (= 105 imperial gallons, nearly); a beer butt 108 ale gallons (= about 110 imperial gallons).

5. \Butt\, n. (zo["o].)
The common English flounder.

Thesaurus Terms

Related Terms

abut, abut.on, adjoin, advance, afterglow, afterimage, aim, ankle, articulate, articulation, assault, backside, bacon, balance, barrel, batten, batten down, be contiguous, be in contact, bear, bear upon, bearing, behind, bit, bitter_end, bolt, boost, border, border on, bottom, bottom dollar, boundary, bowl, breech, buck, buckle, bull, bulldoze, bump, bump against, bunt, butt against, butt_end, buttocks, button, by-end, by-purpose, byword, byword of reproach, candle.ends, carton of cigarettes, cervix, chaff, chip, chitterlings, chump, chunk, cig, cigarette, cigarette butt, cigarette case, clasp, cleat, clinch, clip, clipping, closure, cochin de lait, collop, communicate, conjoin, connect, connecting link, connecting rod, connection, coupling, cracklings, cram, croup, crowd, crumb, crupper, cut, cutting, debris, deck of cigarettes, derision, derriere, destination, detritus, dig, dollop, dovetail, drive, driving force, dupe, elbow, embrace, end, end in view, extreme, extremity, fag, fag_end, fair game, fall guy, fanny, farthest bound, fat back, figure of fun, fillings, final cause, flitch, fool, force, forward, fossil, fragment, game, gammon, gazingstock, gliding joint, goad, goal, goat, gob, goblet, gudgeon, gull, ham, ham steak, haslet, hasp, haunches, head, headcheese, hind_end, hinge, hinged joint, hip, hitch, hoghead, holdover, hook, hunk, hurtle, husks, hustle, impel, impulsion, interface, interfere, interrupt, intrude, jab, jam, jambon, jambonneau, jest, jestingstock, jog, joggle, join, joining, joint, joke, jolt, jostle, jumping-off place, juncture, keg, kibitz, knee, knuckle, lard, latch, laughingstock, leavings, leftovers, lie by, limit, line, link, lock, lump, march, mark, meddle, meet, miter, mock, mockery, modicum, moiety, monkey, morsel, mortise, motive power, move, nail, nates, neck, neighbor, nib, nudge, object, object in mind, objective, odds_and_ends, offscourings, orts, paring, parings, particle, patsy, pedal, peg, picnic ham, piece, pieds de cochon, pig, pigeon, pile drive, pilgarlic, pin, pipe, pivot, pivot joint, point, poke, pole, pork, porkpie, posterior, prat, press, pressure, prey, prod, propel, propelling, propement, propulsion, pulsion, punch, pursuit, push, pushing, quarry, quintain, rabbit, rags, ram, ram down, rasher, rattle, rear, rear end, reason for being, refuse, relics, remainder, remains, remnant, residue, residuum, rest, rivet, roach, roll, row, rubbish, ruins, rump, run, run against, salt pork, sawdust, scarf, scoop, scourings, scrap, scraps, screw, seam, sew, shadow, shake, shard, shaving, shavings, shiver, shoulder, shove, shoving, shred, shunt, side of bacon, sitting duck, skewer, slice, silver, small ham, smithereen, smoke, snack, snap, snatch, snip, snipe, snippet, sowbelly, splinter, sport, stand by, staple, stick, stitch, stock, straw, stress,

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stub, stubble, stump, sucker, suckling pig, survival, suture, sweep, sweep along, sweepings, symphysis, tack, tag, tag end, tail, tail end, tamp, target, tatter, teleology, thrust, Thule, tie rod, tip, toggle, toggle joint, touch, toy, trace, treadle, troll, trotters, trundle, tun, Ultima Thule, ultimate aim, union, verge, verge upon, vestige, victim, waste, wedge, weld, wrist, zipper

Related Proceedings Appendix

There are no related proceedings.

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